TWO CENTS.

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Rates of advertising made known on application

READY TO ADJOURN. REVIVING A GRADE. STILLED BY DEATH.

Congress Expects to Get Away Wednesday or Thursday.

THE QUESTION OF RECESS DISCUSSED

But Adjournment is Expected to Be Decided Upon.

OTHER BILLS WILL WAIT.

The general expectation today is that Congress will adjourn on Wednesday or

The disposal of the Voorhees bill by the Senate today and by the House tomorrow is regarded as a foregone conclusion and is, therefore, not a subject of discussion. There will be considerable talk in the Senate today before the vote is taken, valedictories being still in order, but a vote will be taken before adjournment for the day. Mr. Voorhees exbill will then be sent at once to the House if the House is in session at that hour, and fall of the City of Mexico. the expectation is that tomorrow morning it will be taken from the Speaker's desk and the Senate amendment agreed to. There has been some anxiety to learn if there would be any delay caused by the silver men in the House, but inquiries by those most interested fail to disclose any disposition to further delay the matter. Mr. Bland may move to refer the amended bill to the committee of coinage, but that will be voted down and the bill will be put

through in short order.

The fight is over now, and there appears to be no purpose to prolong it for a single Recess or Adjournment.

There has been a strong disposition in the House to take a recess instead of an adjournment, so that the tariff bill might be reported and taken up by the House during the latter part of this month, with the view of passing it through the House before the Christmas holidays, but the ways and means committee has not been working to that end and it is evident that they will not be ready for action before the regular session. The Senators are anxious to get away until December so that an adjournment is presented. December, so that an adjournment is practically decided on. This afternoon the managers of the Senate and the Speaker of the House will get together to agree upon a time for the adjournment.

The Chinese Bill Must Wait. It is regarded by the administration as very desirable that the Chinese bill should be passed at this session, but the general opinion is that the Senate will not be willing to wait for that, since it will provoke discussion in the Senate and might delay the adjournment until next week, at least. The friends of the bankruptcy bill would like to get it through the House before adjournment, but there is no chance of their doing so if they cannot get a vote by tomorrow. The New York-New Jersey bridge
bill may be slipped through the Senate in
a hurry while the action of the House on
the Voorhees bill is being waited for.

DISCUSSING THE SALUTE.

The Proposed Tariff Bill. On every hand there is an eagerness for adjournment.

In order to provide for the possibility of the ways and means committee being ready to report before the first Monday in December a resolution will probably be passed in the House before adjournment providing that that committee may sit during the recess of Congress and may report their bill to the clerk of the House to have their bill to the clerk of the riouse it printed and made public if they were it print ready before Congress meets again. It is always necessary that a bill of this sort uld be printed and in the hands of memup, and if the committee can report it to the clerk of the House and have it printed that long before Congress reconvenes it will give members a chance to study its as and they can be ready to take provisions and they can be ready to take it up for action immediately on the meeting of the regular session. The democrats would like mighty well to get the tariff bill passed through the House before the holiday recess, but they feel no confidence that they can do so.

SENATOR HARRIS' MISTAKE. He Thought a Naval Vessel Was Being

Given Away.

Senator Harris has had so much to do this autumn in connection with the silver struggle that he has been unable to attend the world's fair. Had he gone he might not have made a very natural mistake that convulsed the Senate Saturday. Senator Cullom called up the joint resolution introduced by him transferring the model battle ship Illinois at Chicago to the state of Illinois to be used as an armory for its haval reserve.

Mr. Hale offered an amendment including the boats and other fittings of the model in the transfer. Senator Harris said that he would like to see the resolution with its amendment in print before he voted on it. Mr. Hale explained that as the exposition is to close almost immediately the resolution should not be delayed.

"I merely wanted to see the resolution i replied Senator Harris, "in order that I might understand just why we ar giving one of our naval vessels to a state. There was a subdued laugh at this and enators found it difficult to keep from howing their amusement at the mistake of Mr. Harris. With the corners of his mouth twitching convulsively Senator Hale arose to explain.

"Perhaps the Senator will not object," sail, "when I tell him that this ship is built of brick and mortar and is of no use whatever to the United States. We are only arxious to get rid of it. Senator Manderson said that possibly Mr. Harris would not have made his mistake had not the resolution alluded to the model as a "fac simile." Instead of that it is only a base imitation of a battle ship, he added. Then Mr. Harris confessed, saying: "Oh, I have no objection. As a matter of fact I would almost be willing to pay the state of Illinois to take such a ship off our hands."

of the laugh that followed.

THE SILVER AMENDMENTS.

All Those That Were Pending Disposed of Saturday Evening. The decks of the Senate were cleared off

Saturday evening to the extent of bringing the vote down to the repeal bill itself. At half-past 5 o'clock a recess was taken until 11 today. The high-water mark of the silver vote was reached just after The Star went to press, when Senator Berry's amendment reviving the Bland-Allison ac of 1878 was presented and rejected by the vote of 33 to 37. Two votes changed from one side to the other would have caused a tie and thus forced the Vice President to cast the deciding vote. Senators Faulkner and Squire voted in the affirmative. After this a number of amendments were intro-duced, notice having been previously given, and all were rejected. The votes ranged thus: 30 to 41, 28 to 42, 32 to 41, 20 to 42, 7 to thus: 39 to 41, 28 to 42, 32 to 41, 29 to 42, 7 to 58, 28 to 41. Senator Butler withdrew his amendment repealing the 10 per cent tax on state banks and Senator Pasco gave notice of an amendment to be offered by him today providing for a monetary commission of three citizens.

The Law Library. Representative Oates has introduced a bill in the House providing for the appointment of a librarian of the law library of Congress at \$3,000 per year, and for the preparation of a catalogue of the library at a compensation of \$1,000.

Army Officers Want a Lieutenant General to Command.

Gen. Schofield Favors the Idea-Sheridan the Last to Hold the Rank-To Bring Promotions.

The proposition to revive the grade of lieutenant general of the army is again before Congress, but so far has not received very vigorous support. There are strong arguments in its favor, but they are lost sight of in the attention given to questions of more vital importance to the country in THE FUNERAL WEDNESDAY. its present peaceful state.

In our small army the grade of lieutenant general has invariably been conferred either for immediate use in the conduct of pending or prospective military operations. The first lieutenant general was Washington, who received the rank in 1798 on account of the possibility of war with France. With the stricken away by the order of Director Gendeath of Washington the grade lapsed, and during more than half a century the army ing members of the local directory and of was commanded by the senior major general, just as it is now.

The brevet rank of that grade was conpects the final vote about 4 o'clock. The cer during the Mexican war, who had made the memorable march which resulted in the the act of Congress; the flags will remain as

officers in the field remained with the rank of major general until the year 1864, when, in virtue of his supervising the vast operations both east and west, as well as in recognition of his great victories, Gen. Grant was made a full lieutenant general. His reward for the successful conclusion of the ward for the successful conclusion of the war was the grade of general, and Gen. Sherman then became lieutenant general. In 1869, when Sherman became general, Sheridan was promoted to be lieutenant general; but Congress at that time recognized that the honorary promotions for war services had been completed, by providing that both these grades should lapse with their occupation by those incumbents. Afterward, when Sheridan was in his last sickness and his death was momentarily sickness and his death was momentarily expected, Congress gave him the grade of general. The grade of lieutenant general lapsed with the promotion of Gen. Sheridan more than five years ago.

Favored by Officers.

The present movement to revive the grade is, of course, in the interests of Gen. Schofield, who has been in command of the army since the death of Gen. Sheridan. He has declined, however, to take any steps himself to advance the movement. If the additional rank were conferred upon him, it would be but a brief honor, as he retires in less than two years' time. He favors the revival of the office as a matter of princirevival of the office as a matter of princi-ple, on the ground that it would be a good thing for the army. Good ground for the change is shown in the recent report of the House military committee, in which it was said that "the United States is divided anto three military divisions, each of which should be commanded by a major general. There are at present but two major generals besides the one who is commanding the army."

Admiral Stanton's Action as Viewed by Naval Authorities.

The case of Admiral Stanton presents several curious phases. His brief telegram to Secretary Herbert (published in Saturday's Star) throws a new light on the subject and his friends are beginning to hint strongly that the Navy Department acted with unseemly haste in detaching him. According to their argument his telegram shows that he fired a salute to the Brazilian flag displayed by the insurgent admiral and not in honor of the insurgent or his cause. It was not for a new arrival, they say, to ignore the Brazilian flag used by the insurgents and treat them as pirates, when the U. S. S. Charleston and all the other foreign war ships in the harbor, well acquainted with the situation, had never treated them as pirates. The naval regulations require salutes to be fired in honor of foreign ships, especially in their own harbors, and the flag is the best known means of establishing the nationality of a vessel. Admiral Stanton says that after saluting the Brazilian flag ashore he saluted the only Brazilian admiral afloat. That was Mello, the insurgent leader, who, it appears, uses the regular Brazilian flag. Inquiry at the Navy Department has brought to light matters that are claimed to be precedents for Admiral Stanton's action, and some officers believe that the admiral's unfortunate salute was justified by circumstances. They say that a commander of a naval vessel must either acknowledge the flag floated by another arm-ed vessel of a different nation or else selze or attempt to seize her as a pirate. If Admiral Mello had no authority from any recognized government (and the insurgents have no government to display the flag that was flying on his flagship, he was an unauthorized armed rover of the seas and should have been considered and treat-ed as a pirate. If he had the right to float the Brazilian flag he should have been sa-luted. It is further contended in Admiral luted. It is further contended in Admiral Stanton's behalf that in view of the fact that Admiral Mello holds a commission as an officer of the Brazilian navy the American commander could not have done other-wise than pay him the customary cour-

One officer, who is somewhat indignant at what he terms "the summary detachment of Stanton on insufficient information," said he would not be at all surprised if Admiral Stanton's mistake in saluting the Brazilian flag on a rebel ship was repeated by the commander of the U. S. S. Detroit on her arrival in the harbor of Rio today or tomorrow, who, of course, will not be supposed to know that the insurgents have no right to fly that particular flag.

Not Satisfactory.

Naval officers who indorse the action of the department say that the explanation offered by Admiral Stanton's friends is not satisfactory. One of them said that Admiral Stanton was in no way obliged to salute the Brazilian flag that floated from the mast of Illinois to take such a ship off our ands."

The resolution was passed in the midst if the laugh that followed.

The midst placed in command of the United States men-of-war at Rio that Admiral Mello was an insurgent, so there was no ground for pleading ignorance on that score; and, besides, Admiral Stanton had previously saluted the flag of the government of Brazil, and, said this officer, the occasion in nowise demanded that he should repeat the salute when he saw the flag on the ship. Nor would he have been compelled to seize the ship as a pirate had he not saluted. If such was the case, continued the official, our navy would have a great amount of unnecessary

A Billion for Colonization.

A delegation of colored lawyers from the south is in the city to carry into effect a resolution of the recent Afro-American convention, held in Chattanooga, Tenn. The delegation is composed of S. L. Hutchins, R. C. O. Benjamin, J. G. Burge, John E. Patton, M. C. Parker and Samuel R. Lowery. They are here to present to Congress a memorial asking for \$1,000,000,000 to be appropriated by Congress to colonize the colored race in some other country.

The memorial will be presented to Congress by Representative Murray, the colgress by Representative Murray, the colored member from the seventh South Carolina district, but Mr. Murray is not in sympathy with the colonization scheme; he believes that the colored race will make better progress by remaining with the white race and emulating it and receiving the inspiration of a higher civilization. spiration of a higher civilization

Government Receipts Today. The receipts from internal revenue today were \$824,594; from customs, \$424,041.

Elaborate Ceremonies Closing the Fair Abandoned.

RESPECT TO MAYOR HARRISON'S MEMORY

Views Vary Regarding the Question of Succession.

CHICAGO, Oct. 30.-Today the white city at Jackson Park is quiet in honor of Chicago's dead mayor. The ceremonies which were planned to close the life of the exposition in a blaze of glory were yesterday eral Davis, after he had conferred with leadtory, music and fetes, and the fluttering of position will merely close by limitation of the troublesome Chinese puzzle. they were all day yesterday, at half mast, When the civil war broke out our highest but at sunset the national salute of twentyone guns will be fired, not amid applause, but as an announcement that the nation's

fair has officially closed. The big meeting in Festival Hall, which had been planned for speeches of congratulation and of presenting to foreign commissioners the evidences of the success of their exhibitors, has been abandoned so far as those features are concerned. When the invited guests and the public reached the hall Honolulu, and will hoist his flag on the it was to hear resolutions of regret over the taking away of Carter Harrison. The ceremonies were simple and impressive, for they ended with the adoption of the resolutions, and then the organist played solemn musiwhile the audience departed.

While the audience departed.

While there will be no ceremonies today the grounds and buildings are open as usual. There is no wish to keep people away, but merely that there shall be no demonstration. The buildings will be open tonight, and there will be the usual illumination about the grand basin, but no band concerts will be given.

Views Regarding the Succession. There seems to be great diversity of opinion yet in reference to the powers of the city council in the matter of the vacancy caused by the death of Mayor Harrison. There is no provision of the statute dealing directly with the question. Some of the lawyers and some of the aldermen hold that section 18, article 2, covers the case. It says: "During a temporary absence or disability of the mayor the city council shall elect one of its number to act as

mayor pro tem., who, during such absence or disability, shall posses the powers of the mayor. The aldermen determined to act on the widest interpretation of this. They will probably do nothing until after the mayor's funeral Wednesday. They met this morning at il o'clock, to arrange for the funeral.

not transact any business, but adjourn until some day in the latter part of the week, Thursday or Saturday, when they probably in the afternoon they wil will elect a mayor pro tem.

The general opinion is that the choice would fall upon Alderman Madden of the fourth ward. As chairman of the finance

fourth ward. As chairman of the finance committee he is the recognized leader of the council. He will probably be the choice of a majority of the republicans, while at the same time he will be acceptable to a majority of the democrats.

The most important thing that can engage the attention of a mayor of Chicago during the next thirty or fifty days will be the settlement of the financial dealings of the city with the world's fair directorate. Alderman Madden is perfectly families.

Alderman Madden is perfectly familiar with these matters.

A Popular Belief. Popular belief among city officials and aldermen has been that the controller would become the head of the city government on the death or disability of the mayor. Examination of the charter, however, convinced the heads of the city departments that the contingency was un-provided for except through the calling of special election.
"The charter," said Controller Wetherell. "Seems to recognize the controller as a sort of vice mayor, and the head of the most important department of the city government. It fails, however, to clothe him with the power to transact any city business in the absence of specially delegated power as chief executive. In the absence of the legal successor of the mayor, in case of the latter's disability, the mayor's signature is necessary to all warrants and legal proclamations, as well as veto messages. At present the city corpora-

veto messages. At present the city corpora-tion is without a head." "Will the election of a permanent successor to Mr. Harrison be thrown into the council?" was asked the controller. "Not as I understand the intention of the charter. The aldermen will meet today at 10 o'clock, and I hope they will choose an active head of the government and provide

for a special election. The only trouble to be feared is that they may get into a deadlock and delay matters. By mandamus proceedings they might be compelled to pass an ordinance calling for a special elec-

tion."
"Should they fail, could you transact business until an appointment could be made?" "At other times, during the absence of

the mayor, the controller has signed war-rants and proclamations, but it has been only by virtue of power delegated by the executive. It is a custom that has grown and strengthened by age. According to law, however, the mayor's name must appear on warrants and other municipal pa pers, and although I place it there in the absence of the mayor it is only by his authority, and with Mr. Harrison dead I could be presumed to have no such power.
The charter provides for no such contingency as the present, and the solution seems to be the appointment of a mayor pro tem. by the council and a subsequent choice by the people at a special election." Corporation Counsel Kraus, after a partial study of the statutes, is inclined to the opinion that no law exists conferring authority on the council under the present circumstances to elect an acting mayor. "It is true." said Mr. Krause, "that provision is made for electing a mayor in such a case as now confronts us, but the stat-utes are absolutely silent as to who shall vening time between the death of the maythe regular sor at the special election. My judgment inclines to this course— the council should, at once, tomorrow

night, possibly, elect a figurehead, an acting mayor, nominally, if you please, but still a figurehead, to act in a mere ministerial capacity, whose duties would be limited to an infinitesimal extent who should not sign or veto ordinaces of importanceor any ordinances at all, for that matter, if it could be avoided, lest complications may arise involving the city in expens and litigation. It is almost certain that tomorrow I'll send an opinion to the city council on these lines, and that it will be acted upon at once. An ordinance can be issued providing for a call for the city election. The call should be issued right away. The necessary thirty days' notice given in this way would bring us into the election about the first week in December."

An Exception. The Secretary of the Interior in answer to inquiries whether commanders of Grand Army posts who are also employes of the department would be debarred from making, in their former capacity, recommendations for appointment under department-al order of October 29, 1875, has decided that recommendations so made as an of-ficial of the Grand Army of the Republic shall not be considered a violation of the recent departmental order prohibiting appointment or promotion.

Admirals Moved About in an Apparently Mysterious Way.

Pacific and Asiatic Stations-Admiral Skerrett Coming Home - The Administration's Policy in Hawaii.

An important change in naval commands has taken place recently without having attracted much attention. It involves the Pacific and Asiatic stations, each of which is expected to be the scene of events of great interest to the United States in the near future. Notwithstanding the present prominence of the South Atlantic station on account of the revolution in Brazil, the other two stations named are regarded as the two most important at present to the United States from a naval standpoint. The Pacific station includes Hawaii, Samoa, Bering sea, Chile, Peru and Central America,in each of which important American interests are at stake. The Asiatic stathe national commission. Instead of ora- tion is of secondary importance only, and is attracting more than usual attention just thousands of banners, there is everywhere at present because of the serious compliferred on Gen. Scott, the commanding offi- the evidence of silent regret. The great ex- cations likely to attend the settlement of

The changes referred to affect Rear Admiral John Irwin and Acting Rear Admiral J. S. Skerrett. The former commands the Asiatic station, and the latter the Pacific. They are ordered to exchange commands, but why the action is taken at this particular time is not stated. Both officers have instructions, he will sail for China. Admiral Irwin will sail from China direct for Philadelphia. His service there will be short, as he retires next spring.

This very fact makes the change more in explicable. The Pacific station was Admiral Irwin's preference when he was or-dered to sea, but he was sent to the Asiatic instead. This was several months ago, when Admiral Harmony was placed on the

Admiral Skerrett. Admiral Skerrett is especially well known n Washington, from the fact that he commanded the Washington navy yard for sev-

eral years before being assigned to his present command. He has been at Honolulu a little over a year, and, so far as known, has done nothing incompatible with the strictest sense of neutrality while there. His relief at this time by another officer who is on the verge of retirement, however, is somewhat of a mystery to those not in the confidence of the administration. That it has to do with the policy of the government on the Hawaiian question is generally conceded, but the nature of that policy, and what relation it bears to Admiral Skerrett, are things that can only be imagined. It is assumed by many naval officers that Admiral Skerrett, being on the spot, is favorable to the present provincial government, and that he is an advocate of annexation.

Although it may possibly be erroneous, the impression is general in this country and the Herritish and the second secon tration is opposed to annexation under the existing order of things, and will, instead. propose the submission of the question of their future government to the inhabitants of the islands, a course acknowledged to be favorable to the interests of Queen Liluokalani. If this view of the case is true, it is reasonable to suppose that the true, it is reasonable to suppose that the President prefers to have the execution of his plans in the hands of an officer known to be in entire sympathy with them, or of an officer like Admiral Irwin, entirely disinterested, rather than in the hands of an officer suspected of harboring antagonistic views. No one believes for a minute that Admiral Skerrett would fall in his duty to his symptom. his superior, regardless of his own views.
"It is his duty to obey orders," said one of his friends to a Star reporter today, "and he will do it. His own private opinion on the subject will not cause him to hesitate the subject will not cause him to hesitate a minute. 'His not to reason why, you know, 'His but to do and die.' That's the kind of a man he is and there are a lot more like him in the navy. Naval officers make mistakes sometimes, but it is due oftener from a strict obedience to orders than to a use of their own discretion."

This action of the government tends to confirm the report from San Francisco quoting Minister Willis as saying that the policy of the government on the Hawaiian quoting Minister Willis as saying that the policy of the government on the Hawaiian question will be announced at Washington about the time he reaches Honolulu, which will be within the next ten days and about the time that Admiral Skerrett leaves there for San Francisco. After that Capt. Barker, commanding the Philadelphia, will be in command of the naval forces at Honolulu until Admiral Invite arrives there which until Admiral Irwin arrives there, which will not be for several weeks.

MR. QUINCY'S SUCCESSOR. Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan Nominat

ed by the President. following nominations were sent the Senate today by the President: State-Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan, to be assistant secretary of state, vice Josiah tion. Quincy, resigned. Jas. R. Roosevelt of New York, to be secretary of embassy of the United States at London, Eng., vice Henry White, resigned. War-Capt. Edward T. Comegys, assistant surgeon, to be surgeon, with the rank of

Mr. Edwin F. Uhl.

Mr. Edwin F. Uhl of Michigan, who was today nominated as first assistant secretary of state in place of Mr. Josiah Quincy, resigned, is a resident of Grand Rapids, Mich., and is a lawyer with a large practice. He is attorney for the Michigan Central Railroad Company. He was a delegate at large from Michigan to the national democratic convention in 1892, and was a member of the committee on platform. He put in nomination Michigan's candidate for V'ce President. He has been twice elected mayor of Grand Rapids. With this exception he has never held political office, having declined all such offers from his party. He is president of the Grand Rapids National Bank and is Michigan's vice president of the American Bankers' Association, which recently met in Chicago. He is an intimate friend of Mr. Don M. Dickinson and probable owes his appointment to this fact as President. He has been twice elected mayo ably owes his appointment to this fact as well as on account of his active political services in the ranks of the democracy and his general ability. Mr. Uhl is now at his home and is not expected here for some time. Secretary Gresham is not personally acquainted with his new assistant, but has heard of him by reputation.

SENATOR MORGAN'S SPEECH. He Scored Messrs, Gorman and Sher-

man Very Severely. Senator Morgan had the satisfaction, during his speech today, of seeing his keen thrusts hit their marks. Senator Gorman, the object of his most bitter attack, did not enter the chamber until after Mr. Morgan had proceeded for some time, but he was in ample time to hear the veteran from

room were precious. Lines began to form in front of the doors leading into the ladies' his speech of Saturday. Senator Sherman gallery and by half-past two there had colattention, without gloves, sat unflinchingly on his side of the chamber and heard him self portrayed as an ally of the democracy without a murmur. To Command the Castine. Commander Thomas Perry has been or-

J. B. Milton and Passed Assistant Engineer J. R. Burton. dations for Paid admissions at the world's fair yes-terday were 146,821; Saturday, 240,731.

dered to command the gunboat Castine,

which will probably be ordered to the

Asiatic station. Other officers have been detailed to duty on the Castine as follows: Lieut. R. G. Davenport, executive; Lieut.

IMPORTANT NAVAL CHANGES. SOME EXPLANATIONS.

Silver Senators Desire to State Again Their Position.

SENATOR MORGAN'S BITTER REMARKS.

Time of Voting

ABOUT TWO HOURS.

These Speeches Will Postpone the

The galleries were crowded this morning United States fish commission, interstate when the Senate met and a roll call showed the presence of fifty-two Senators. As soon as the Vice President entered the chamber, at 11 a.m., he announced that the Senate resumed its session, and that House bill No. 1 (the silver purchase repeal bill)

was now before the Senate. The House bill relative to the printing of bills and resolutions in lieu of engrossing them was reported back from the committee on printing and placed on the calendar. Mr. Hunton (Va.) explained briefly the situation which he had occupied, and still occupied, on the repeal bill. He subscribed in good faith to the Chicago platform, which demanded the repeal of the Sherman law. He should vote for its repeal. But he stood ready to join his silver friends in a

Mr. Cameron (Pa.) read a statement as to his position and views on the repeal bill,

Mr. Morgan's Opinions. Mr. Morgan (Ala.) next addressed the

Senate. He said that he had come to the chamber today contrary to the advice of his physician, for the purpose of expressing, in the final stages of the bill, some opinions which he had formed about it. The situation by which the Senate was confronted today seemed to be a very lamentable one—one of which he could speak only with pain, and could contemplate only with serious apprehensions for the future welfare of the country. He did not claim higher patriotism or greater wisdom or greater experience than the most unpretending of Senators, but he had his convictions on the subject, particularly as to what was best and wisest and safest as to what was best and wisest and safes to be done for the constituency which he represented, and he desired to give expression to those convictions. He trusted that he would not be considered as trying to procrastinate even for a moment, the final calamity about to fall on the country through the passage of the bill. The country was prepared for almost anything. It had been worried and provoked and discouraged, and depressed, and kicked and cuffed about by the monetary power in such a way as that, at last, it found that its most material domestic interests were hanging by a string which was controlled hanging by a string which was controlled entirely by those who inhabit the high places of the land. The passage of the pending bill would be an irrevocable sur-render to the demands of those corrupt, in-

solent, overbearing corporations. What Mr. Gorman's Speech Proved. Mr. Morgan quoted from Mr. Gorman's speech of Saturday last, and summed it up by saying that it proved, first, that the bill was not what was demanded by the Chicago platform; second, that it was the fruit of a coalition dictated by the Senator from Ohlo-so that it was, in fact, a third Sherman bill; third, that the consideration of the bill was delayed by its friends and not by its enemies; and fourth, that the re-publicans of the Senate broke up the comfive, had agreed. He bowed his thanks to the Senator from Maryland for his manliness in setting before the world the exac situation of the Senate on this vital ques tion. He read slowly and with deep

speech: Can't Dictate to Him.

"We were compelled to take the terms offered by the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman). He held the key of the situation. You have dictated the terms to us." "I do thank Almighty God"-Mr. Morgan exclaimed fervently-"in my place in the Senate today, as a democrat, that the Senator from Ohio has never had the power to dic-tate terms to me. He may dictate them to the President, to the finance committee, to the minority of the democrats on this floor. He cannot dictate them to me." Referring to Mr. Gorman's statement that the delay was the work of the friends of the bill, Mr. Morgan thanked God for that

We stand here today, he said, vindicated before the American people, we men who have been badgered, put upon, imposed upon in the most outrageous and scanda lous manner on this floor and elsewhere because when the friends of the bill found that they had a majority they could not get us instantly to shut our mouths and come up and vote for our own execu-

Addressing himself to Mr. Sherman Mr. Morgan said that no blessing could fall upon him which would be so delightful to him as the consummation of his well-arranged plan to put the President a second time in controversy with his friends. Political manipulation for the sake of party success had become in the United States the substitute for every honorable and elevated sentiment of statesmanship. It seem-

ed to him that all questions were tested to-day by the estimate of what effect they would have on the party.

Mr. Morgan, referring to the abortive democratic compromise, said that he had signed that paper, but he had done so in signed that paper, but he had done so in order to have peace and fraternity in the democratic party. Why that compromise had been broken up by the refusal of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Sherman) to accept it; whether that Senator did not accord with the democratic views of policy, or whether he had been commissioned by somebody to dictate to the democratic party, was a matter which had now passed out of existence.

ty, was a matter which had now passed out of existence.

After a review of silver legislation from 1873 up to the present time, Mr. Morgan said that it was a sight to inspire mirth among the dead tenants of the catacombs to see two presidential aspirants (Cleveland and Harrison) trying each to get the vote power so that they might wield it for the destruction of silver money and leading opposing and belligerent forces in a joint campaign against silver. joint campaign against silver Mr. Morgan Continues.

The hour of 2 o'clock, which had been fixed upon by the leaders of both sides as the time for taking the vote on the repeal bill, found Senator Morgan just beginning a new speech, which, he announced, would be a history of silver from the first references to it in the Bible down to the present. As he picked up the manuscript and made this announcement there was a gen-eral movement in the chamber towards the doors. Few of the spectators left the gal-lery, however, for seats and even standing

lected the largest crowd that has visited the Senate during the daytime for many years. Senator Vest's Amendment. At a quarter before 3 o'clock Senator Morgan concluded his speech and Senator Vest presented his amendment and took the floor to speak upon it. He said that he would not press his amendment, but he would not press his amendment, but merely wanted to explain his purpose.

Swiss Socialists Defeated. BERNE, Oct. 30 .- Yesterday's election for

A Substitute for Mr. Dockery's Bill Offered

Text of the Measure, Which Was Pass ed After Mr. Dingley Had Explained Its Provisions.

In the House.

The joint departmental commission today reported to the House a substitute for Mr. Dockery's bill fixing a uniform system of bidding for supplies for the departments. The bill is as follows:

That section 3709 of the Revised Statutes

is amended by adding thereto the following:

"That hereafter in the several executive

departments, the department of labor,

commerce commission, Smithsonian Institution, government printing office and the offices of the government of the District of Columbia the bids for annual supplies of fuel, ice, stationery and other miscellaneous articles, including those for the State, War and Navy building, shall be opened at 2 o'clock post meridian upon the same days; that the Secretary of the Treasury, or an official named by him, shall designate the days in each year upon which bids shall be opened in said executive departments and other government establishments in the city of Washington, and notice of such designation shall be given to each of them at least forty days before the dates named; that after such bids shall have been opened in the usual way by the respective depart. in the usual way by the respective depart-ments and offices to which they have been submitted and awards recommended, but before contracts shall have been awarded,

lar time is not stated. Both officers have been detached. Admiral Skerrett and his staff will leave Honolulu November 6 for San Francisco, whence, after receiving his instructions he will set of the several departments and offices thereon, to a board instructions he will set of the several departments and offices thereon, to a board consisting of the chief clerks of the Treasury, Interior and Post Office Departments, or such other official representative of each of said executive departments as the heads thereof may designate, and it shall be the duty of said board, or a majority thereof, at a meeting or meetings to be called by the representative thereon of the Treasury Department, who shall be the chairman Department, who shall be the chairman of said board, to make careful comparison of all of the schedules and statements so submitted, and to recommend to the persons authorized to make contracts acceptance or rejection of any or all of said bids. "If all of the bids for any one or more articles for any of said executive departments and other government establishments are rejected on the recommendation of the board, proposals for such articles shall again be invited, after due advertisement, which said proposals shall be submitted by the departments or offices receiving the same to the said board for comparison and recommendation.

Immediate Consideration Asked. Mr. Dingley reported the bill and called it up for immediate consideration. He ex-

plained to the House that, owing to a lack of uniform method in opening bids for supplies, there is a wide diversity in the prices paid by different departments for the same article. The present system also permits a dealer to hold off in his bid until the bids for the same article are opened thus getting an one department are opened, thus getting an idea of what his competitor is bidding and enabling him to make a lower proposal to other departments. With this explanation by Mr. Dingley the bill was passed without further amendment.

NAVAL ENLISMENTS

Annual Report of the Chief of the Navigation Bureau.

Commodore F. M. Ramsay, chief of the bureau of navigation, Navy Department, in his annual report estimates expenses for the fiscal year 1895 as follows: Support of bu-reau, \$29,520; for hydrographic office, \$102,500; for navel service, \$473.85]. The last item includes expenses of Naval Academy, Naval

War College and Naval training station. Enlistments Last Year.

During the past year 4,350 men and 646 apprentices were enlisted or re-enlisted in the navy. 1,777 men and 1,004 boys, candidates for enlistment, were rejected for physical disqualifications, and 4,192 men and 173 boys were rejected for other causes; 3,202 men and

Attention is invited to the necessity of

a law which will enable enlisted men of the navy to become citizens of the United States without forfeiting their continuous service in the navy. Under section 1573 of the Revised Statutes

the navy. As to Citizenship.

As to Citizenship.

In 1890 a seaman gunner, educated by the government, after seven years' continuous service, was refused citizenship in New York. In the same year a man who had served more than twenty-one years in the marine corps was refused citizenship.

Was in progress. The outlet gates at the tidal reservoir at the head of the Washington channel had been completed, with the exception of the railing.

On the Anacostia river two bars in the channel have been dredged so as to secure 20 feet at low tide from the mouth to the navy yard. Harbor lines have been established in accordance with the project. marine corps was refused cutse.

the District of Columbia. The commissioner of pensions has, under the act of March 1, 1833, suspended the payment of a pension awarded under section 4756 of the Revised Statutes to a man who has served in the navy more than twenty-one years.

It is found from the records of the Naval Academy that the law passed March 2, Academy that the law passed March 2. Work on the training dike on the west side of this channel has been continued. Dredging has been commenced in the Dredging has been commenced in the Dredging has been commenced in the dredged material of the control of the contro

The efficiency of the service requires some legislative action in regard to its personnel. It is most important that officers shall reach command rank while in the prime of life. The necessity which now exists of regularly ordering officers to perform the sea duties of a higher grade than the rank they hold, thereby increasing their actual experiences. their actual expenses without giving them the increased rank and compensation of the position in which they are serving, has an injurious effect upon the navy.

New Emigration Regulations.

The governments of France, Germany and Italy have protested to the United States more and Potomac Railroad Company on against the requirement by surgeons of the plans approved by the Secretary of War, marine hospital service, stationed in those the work being incomplete owing to the countries this year, that vessels leaving settlement and movement of the abutments. there with emigrants for the United States there with emigrants for the United States should be supplied with duplicate health certificates. In view of these protests Surgeon General Wyman has been directed to prepare a new code of rules that will obviate the objections raised. They will be based, as far as possible, upon the international health code, and be put in operation if it shall become necessary to again establish a force of surgeons at European ports,

Silver Still Falling. Silver continues to decline, the London

147 members of the national council resulted price today, as reported to the Treasury damage was done by the freshet of June, in a crushing defeat for the socialists. Only Department, being 701-2 cents per ounce. 1889, but greater damage may occur from a candidates of that party was The builion value of the silver dollar is (Continued on Second Page.)

## BIDDING FOR SUPPLIES, GEN. CASEY REPORTS

An index to advertise-

ments will be found or

He Details the Work on the Potomac River Improvement.

REPAIRS ON THE LONG BRIDGE.

The Aqueduct, Water Mains and Other Points Taken Up

PUBLIC BUILDINGS NEEDED.

In his annual report Gen. Casey, chief of engineers, makes an elaborate review of the work performed on rivers and harbors in all parts of the country during the past year and the improvements projected in the future, including also a review of the work on the various fortifications. The total estimates for fortifications are \$2,692,976. In regard to the improvement of the Po-Before the commencement of this improvement the channel to Georgetown, D. C., was narrow and crooked, and had not

tomac river and its tributaries he says: sufficient depth to meet the needs of commerce. Vessels drawing sixteen feet frequently grounded at high tide above Long bridge, and frequent dredging was necessary to maintain even this depth. The channel was of insufficient width, as the appropriations for dredging were too small to provide for more than a narrow cut through the bar. The Washington channel was narrow and shoal and inadequate to was narrow and shoal and inadequate to the wants of commerce. Extensive mud flats existed along the city front from Observatory Hill to a point opposite the arsenal. Below Long bridge these flats were separated from the city front by the Washington channel. The greater portion of these flats was exposed at low tide and covered at high tide with water polluted by the sewage of the city. At the foot of 17th street northwest a large sewer discharged directly upon the flats. These conditions rendered a portion of the city almost uninhabitable.

River Improvements. By act passed August 2, 1882, Congres

adopted a project which had for its object the improvement of the navigation of the river by widening and deepening its channels, the reclamation or filling of the marshes on the city front by depositing on them the material dredged from the channels, and the establishment of harbor lines beyond which no wharves or obstructions should be built. The project provides in detail for such depth of channels as will detail for such depth of channels as will accommodate the largest vessels that can reach Arsenal Point, with such depth at the wharves as will allow vessels to receive full cargoes without grounding at low water; for filling the flats above Long bridge to a height of three feet above the flood line of 1877, and the middle part of the flats below Long bridge to the same height, but sloping each way to a height of it feet sloping each way to a height of six feet above low tide at the margin of the fill; that in order to purify the water in the Wash-ington channel, which will be cut off at its upper end from the Virginia or main chan-nel, a tidal reservoir or basin be establish-ed above Long bridge, to be filled with wa-ter from the Virginia channel on the flood tide and discharged into the Washington channel on the ebb.

The plan also contemplates the rebuilding of Long bridge with longer spans and fewer plers during the progress of the work, and the interception of all sewage now discharged into Washington channel and its conveyance to James creek, but neither the reconstruction of the bridge nor the build-ing of the intercepting sewer were included in the estimate of the cost of the improve-

Work Done. Up to the close of the fiscal year 1892 the expenditures aggregated \$1,780,318,33, and the following work had been accomplished. The Virginia channel above Long bridge had been deepened to twenty feet at low tide for a width of from 400 to 550 feet, a part of which has since filled up and been redisqualifications, and 4,192 men and 173 boys were rejected for other causes; 3,202 men and 422 apprentices were discharged. 939 men and 320 apprentices deserted during the year. Of this number 776 men and 303 apprentices deserted in home ports. Forty-two men and six boys died.

The number of enlisted men serving under continuous service certificates June 30, 1833, was 1,640.

To Protect American Interests.

Commodore Ramsay says that the constant demand for vessels to protect American interests makes it necessary that our squadrons in foreign waters shall be increased as rapidly as the vessels now under construction become available. Twelve of these vessels will be completed by the end of the present fiscal year, but it will be impossible to commission them for service unless the enlisted force of the navy is increased.

Attention is invited to the necessity of a law which will enable enlisted men of a cares, had been outlined and practically the dredged to a width of 250 feet. The bar in ed. The entire area of the flats, about 621 acres, had been outlined, and practically the

entire area to be reclaimed had been raised above overflow at ordinary high tide. Under section 1573 of the Revised Statutes and the regulations of the navy, men must re-enlist within three months after each discharge in order to obtain the benefits of honorable discharge and of continuous service. It is most desirable that all enlisted men of the navy shall be continuous service men, and it seems but just that the privileges granted to enlisted men of the army by section 2168 of the Revised Statutes shall also be granted to the enlisted men of the navy. ginia channel above Long bridge, with a view to reducing the deposit at that locality, was in progress. The outlet gates at the

for the deposit of the dredged material of section 3 have been formed. On the Anacostia river the Navy Depart-

ment has dredged a basin 22 feet deep and from 100 to 200 feet wide in continuation of the dredging done under the direction of this department in 1891-92. No funds have been available for further work on this part of the improvement during the past year

Long Bridge. On June 30, 1892, the northerly end of the Long bridge across the Washington channel had been nearly reconstructed by the Balti-

construction that an ice gorge would be probable, which would cause the water to back up and overflow portions of the city front and through the sewers above the bridge such portions of the lower parts of